

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KING

MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a
Washington corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

KAI-FU LEE and GOOGLE, INC., a
Delaware corporation,

Defendants.

No. 05-2-23561-6 SEA

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

THIS MATTER came on for hearing on Microsoft Corporation's ("Microsoft") Motion for Preliminary Injunction. Defendants Google Inc. ("Google") and Dr. Kai-Fu Lee ("Dr. Lee") also filed a motion requesting that the Temporary Restraining Order previously issued on July 28, 2005 ("TRO"), be dissolved. This case involves allegations by Microsoft that certain aspects of Dr. Lee's employment with Google violate the non-competition clause in a Microsoft Employment Agreement that Dr. Lee signed on August 8, 2000 (the "Agreement"). It is well established in Washington that covenants not to compete upon termination of employment are enforceable if they are reasonable. *Knight, Vale & Gregory v. McDaniel*, 37 Wn.App. 366, 368 (1984).

1 Since the Court issued the TRO, the Court has: (1) further reviewed the law on the
2 enforceability of non-compete agreements; (2) received and reviewed extensive additional
3 briefing and documentary evidentiary submissions by all parties; and (3) presided at a two
4 day hearing on September 6-7, 2005, consisting of live and deposition testimony,
5 additional documentary evidence, and additional oral argument. The Court considered the
6 following written submissions, including attachments, and witness testimony, presented
7 live or via deposition transcript and video:

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9 **Pleadings re Motion for Temporary Restraining Order**

- 10 1. Microsoft's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause,
11 dated 7/25/05
- 12 2. Declaration of Jeffrey Johnson in Support of Plaintiff Microsoft Corporation's
13 Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, dated 7/25/05
- 14 3. Declaration of David Dawson (in Support of Plaintiff Microsoft Corporation's
15 Motion for Temporary Restraining Order), dated 7/22/05
- 16 4. Declaration of Sin Lew, dated 7/20/05
- 17 5. Declaration of Marla Mellies, dated 7/25/05
- 18 6. Declaration of Craig Mundie, dated 7/25/05
- 19 7. Declaration of Christopher Payne, dated 7/25/05
- 20 8. Declaration of Eric Rudder, dated 7/25/05
- 21 9. Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order,
22 dated 7/26/05
- 23 10. Declaration of Michael W. Droke, dated 7/26/05
- 24
- 25

11. Declaration of Alan Eustace, dated 7/26/05
12. Declaration of Kai-Fu Lee, dated 7/26/05
13. Supplemental Declaration of Kai-Fu Lee, dated 7/26/05
14. Microsoft's Reply Brief in Support of Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, dated 7/27/05
15. Order Granting in Part Plaintiff's Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, dated 7/28/05
16. Declaration of Erica Couch Regarding Documents Used in TRO Hearing, dated 7/28/05
17. Declaration of Jeffrey Johnson Regarding Documents Used in TRO Hearing, dated 7/28/05

Pleadings re Motion to Dissolve or Modify Temporary Restraining Order

1. Notice For Hearing, Defendant's Motion to Dissolve or Modify Temporary Restraining Order, dated 8/31/05
2. Defendants' Motion to Dissolve or Modify Temporary Restraining Order, dated 8/31/05
3. Microsoft's Opposition to Motion to Dissolve or Modify Temporary Restraining Order, dated 9/06/05

Pleadings re Preliminary Injunction

1. Microsoft's Motion for Preliminary Injunction, dated 8/22/05
2. Declaration of Jeffrey Johnson in Support of Motion for Preliminary Injunction, dated 8/22/05

- 1 3. Declaration of Michael Ensing in Support of Microsoft's Motion for Preliminary
2 Injunction, dated 8/22/05
- 3 4. Kai-Fu Lee's Opposition to Microsoft's Motion for Preliminary Injunction, dated
4 8/30/05
- 5 5. Google Inc.'s Opposition to Microsoft's Motion for Preliminary Injunction, dated
6 8/30/05
- 7 6. Declaration of Ragesh Tangri in Support of Opposition to Motion for Preliminary
8 Injunction, dated 8/30/05
- 9 7. Declaration of Mark Lucovsky, dated 8/27/05
- 10 8. Declaration of Alan Eustace in Opposition to Microsoft's Motion for Preliminary
11 Injunction, dated 8/30/05
- 12 9. Praeipce and Request for Substitution of Documents (attaching revised Declaration
13 of Kai-Fu Lee in Support of Opposition to Motion for Preliminary Injunction),
14 dated 9/01/05
- 15 10. Declaration of Xiaoping Xu in Support of Opposition to Motion for Preliminary
16 Injunction, dated 8/30/05
- 17 11. Errata Sheet to Google's Opposition to Microsoft's Motion for Preliminary
18 Injunction, dated 9/01/05
- 19 12. Microsoft Corporation's Reply to Kai-Fu Lee's Opposition to Microsoft's Motion
20 for Preliminary Injunction, dated 9/02/05
- 21 13. Microsoft's Reply to Google's Opposition to Motion for Preliminary Injunction,
22 dated 9/02/05
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- 1 14. Second Declaration of Jeffrey Johnson in Support of Microsoft's Reply Brief to
- 2 Motion for Preliminary Injunction, dated 9/02/05
- 3 15. Declaration of Charyn Lhyle, dated 9/01/05
- 4 16. Declaration of Brian Schipper, dated 9/02/05
- 5 17. Praeipse – Exhibit 135 to The Second Declaration of Jeffrey Johnson in Support
- 6 Microsoft's Reply Brief to Motion for Preliminary Injunction, dated 9/06/05
- 7 18. Praeipse – Second Declaration of Jeffrey Johnson in Support of Microsoft's Reply
- 8 Brief to Motion for Preliminary Injunction – Exhibits 191-193, dated 9/06/05
- 9 19. Praeipse – Second Declaration of Jeffrey Johnson in Support of Microsoft's Reply
- 10 Brief to Motion for Preliminary Injunction – Exhibits 194-196, dated 9/06/05
- 11 20. Exhibit 135 to Declaration of Jeffrey Johnson in Support of Microsoft's Motion
- 12 for Preliminary Injunction
- 13 21. Declaration of Bradley S. Keller re Supplemental Exhibits Submitted for
- 14 Consideration at Preliminary Injunction Hearing, dated 9/07/05
- 15 22. Declaration of Michael Droke Authenticating Documents Submitted at
- 16 Preliminary Injunction Hearing, dated 9/07/05
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20 **Witnesses Who Testified at Preliminary Injunction Hearing**

- 21 1. Dr. Kai-Fu Lee (live)
- 22 2. Dr. Alan Eustace (live)
- 23 3. Steven Ballmer (via deposition excerpts)
- 24 4. Sergey Brin (via deposition excerpts)
- 25 5. William H. Gates (via deposition excerpts)
6. Craig Mundie (via deposition excerpts)

1 7. Eric Schmidt (via deposition excerpts)

2 8. Ya-Qin Zhang (via deposition excerpts)

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4 The relief Microsoft requests at this stage mirrors in many respects the relief it
5 seeks at trial. Therefore, to prevail in its request for a preliminary injunction, Microsoft
6 must show that there is a substantial likelihood that it will prevail at trial. Specifically,
7 Microsoft has the burden to demonstrate that (1) it has a clear legal or equitable right, (2)
8 it has a well-grounded fear of immediate invasion of that right by Defendants, and (3)
9 Defendants' actions are resulting in or will result in actual and substantial injury to
10 Microsoft. *Kucera v. Dep't of Transp.*, 140 Wn.2d 200, 209 (2000).

11 Since the Court issued the TRO, Google and Dr. Lee have, both in writing and in
12 open court, offered to stipulate (the "Stipulation") that, pending trial, Dr. Lee will not
13 engage in certain activities. Microsoft declined to join the Stipulation.

14 Pending trial in this matter, Google and Dr. Lee contend that Dr. Lee should be
15 able to employ his general knowledge, personal attributes, general reputation and skills to
16 help Google set up and staff a product research and development facility in China, by
17 engaging in activities consisting of:

- 18 • establishing facilities
- 19 • hiring engineers and administrative staff
- 20 • interacting with public officials
- 21 • meeting with university administrators and professors
- 22 • offering general, non-technical advice to Google about how to do business
23 in China

24 Microsoft contends that if Dr. Lee were to engage in the foregoing activities in
25 China (hereinafter "Establishing and Staffing a Google Development Facility in China")
this would violate paragraph 9 of the Agreement. Microsoft contends that Dr. Lee lost his

1 objectivity and began using Microsoft's proprietary information for his own benefit and
2 for the benefit of Google even before he left Microsoft. In closing argument on
3 September 7, 2005, before this Court, Microsoft asserted that Dr. Lee was the face of
4 Microsoft in China until his separation from Microsoft and, in light of the Agreement, he
5 should not be the same for Google.

6 The Court makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

7 **FINDINGS OF FACT**

8 1. Dr. Lee executed the Agreement on August 8, 2000. A question remains for trial
9 whether independent consideration exists to support the Agreement. *See Labriola v.*
10 *Pollard Group, Inc.*, 152 Wn.2d 828, 834 (2004); *Knight, Vale & Gregory v. McDaniel*,
11 *37 Wn.App. 366, 368 (1984); Schneller v. Hayes*, 176 Wash. 115, 118-119 (1934).

12 2. The Agreement contains the following provision at paragraph 9:

13 **9. Non-Competition and Non-Solicitation.** While employed at
14 Microsoft and for a period of one year thereafter, I will not (a)
15 accept employment or engage in activities competitive with
16 products, services or projects (including actual or demonstrably
17 anticipated research or development) on which I worked or about
18 which I learned confidential or proprietary information or trade
19 secrets while employed at Microsoft; (b) render services to any
20 client or customer of Microsoft for which I performed services
21 during the twelve months prior to leaving Microsoft's employ; (c)
22 induce, attempt to induce, or assist another to induce or attempt to
induce any person to terminate his employment with Microsoft or
to work for me of [sic] for any other person or entity. If during or
after my employment with Microsoft I seek to work elsewhere, I
will provide a copy of this Agreement to any persons or entities by
whom I am seeking to be hired before accepting employment with
or engagement by them.

23 3. The Agreement does not confer to Microsoft any right to control Dr. Lee's public
24 image or personal relationships.

25 4. In June of 2005, Dr. Lee misled Microsoft about his intention to return to
Microsoft following his sabbatical and he continued to have access to Microsoft's

1 proprietary information after he decided to leave Microsoft to join one of its competitors
2 without informing Microsoft. Dr. Lee began assisting Google while he was still employed
3 at Microsoft. Dr. Lee confused the difference between the discretion given him to
4 disclose Microsoft's confidential information for the benefit of Microsoft and disclosing
5 Microsoft's confidential information for his own benefit or the benefit of another.

6 5. During his employment with Microsoft, Dr. Lee worked on products, services or
7 projects (including actual or demonstrably anticipated research or development) and/or
8 received Microsoft confidential, proprietary or trade secret information in the areas of
9 computer search, including but not limited to, internet search, desktop search and mobile
10 search, and natural language processing and speech technologies.

11 6. During his employment with Microsoft, Dr. Lee received Microsoft confidential,
12 proprietary or trade secret information with respect to Microsoft's Research and
13 Development organization and activities in China, and Microsoft's recruiting strategies
14 and efforts for Microsoft's research and development facilities in China, including
15 personnel plans, budget, staffing, and compensation issues.

16 7. During his employment with Microsoft, Dr. Lee received Microsoft confidential,
17 proprietary or trade secret information with respect to Microsoft's government relations
18 strategies and activities in China.

19 8. During his employment with Microsoft, Dr. Lee prepared and provided to senior
20 executives at Microsoft strategic plans and recommendations for Microsoft's general
21 business activities in China and for reorganizing Microsoft's research and development
22 facilities in China.

23 9. During his employment with Microsoft, Dr. Lee worked on products, services or
24 projects (including actual or demonstrably anticipated research or development) and/or
25 received Microsoft confidential, proprietary or trade secret information with respect to

1 Microsoft's competitive strategies and business plans to compete with Google generally
2 and in China.

3 10. Dr. Lee commenced employment with Google on July 19, 2005, as Vice President
4 of Engineering and President of Google China.

5 11. Dr. Lee's job responsibilities as Vice President of Engineering and President of
6 Google China and the activities he engaged in with respect to that role on behalf of
7 Google prior to entry of the Temporary Restraining Order of July 28, 2005, constitute the
8 basis for Microsoft's well-founded fear that Dr. Lee violated or threatens to violate the
9 terms of paragraph 9 of the Agreement.

10 12. However, Google's use of Dr. Lee to engage in recruiting activities relating to
11 Google's planned research and development facility in China pending trial, including
12 establishing facilities, hiring engineers and administrative staff, interacting with public
13 officials regarding the facilities and recruitment, meeting with university administrators
14 and professors regarding recruitment, and offering general, non-technical advice to
15 Google about doing business in China, does not violate the Agreement, provided Dr. Lee
16 does not recruit from Microsoft or use any confidential information from Microsoft.

17 13. Google and Dr. Lee have entered into an indemnity agreement which
18 provides that Dr. Lee will not suffer any financial loss or loss of employment for
19 one year as a result of any injunction issued by this Court.

20 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

21 1. If independent consideration is established at trial, the Agreement provides
22 Microsoft with a clear legal or equitable right enforceable under Washington law. At
23 issue at trial is the scope of the rights under the Agreement.

24 2. Paragraph 9 of the Agreement is reasonably necessary to protect Microsoft's
25 legitimate business interests.

1 3. If narrowly construed, the restraints on Dr. Lee's future employment contained in
2 Paragraph 9 of the Agreement are no greater than reasonably necessary to protect
3 Microsoft's legitimate business interests.

4 4. If narrowly construed, Paragraph 9 of the Agreement imposes no undue hardship
5 on Dr. Lee or the public.

6 5. Defendants' Stipulation is not a substitute for Plaintiff's request for injunctive
7 relief, especially where, as here, the Stipulation was offered after the suit began and the
8 Court issued the TRO. *State v. Ralph Williams' North West Chrysler Plymouth, Inc.*, 82
9 Wn.2d 265, 272 (1973).

10 6. Except as to certain activities in China, the Court is satisfied that Microsoft has
11 established a clear legal or equitable right, a well-grounded fear of immediate invasion of
12 that right, that certain of the acts complained of prior to the Stipulation will result in actual
13 and substantial injury to Microsoft, that the balance of harm weighs in Microsoft's favor,
14 and that the equities dictate that a preliminary injunction order should be entered despite
15 the Stipulation.

16 7. Microsoft has not sufficiently shown that it has a clear legal or equitable right to
17 enjoin Dr. Lee, pending trial, from Establishing and Staffing a Google Development
18 Facility in China.

19 8. Dr. Lee's general activities related to China, undertaken while at Microsoft since
20 August 8, 2000, are not a "product" or "service" within the meaning of the Agreement.
21 Microsoft claims that such activities constitute either (1) a "project" on which Dr. Lee
22 worked; or (2) a "project" about which Dr. Lee learned confidential or proprietary
23 information or trade secrets while employed at Microsoft. In either case, it must have
24 been a "project" during the time period covered by the non-compete at issue. That Dr.
25 Lee in 1998-1999 established and recruited personnel for Microsoft Research China (now
called Microsoft Research Asia), a Microsoft research facility in China, is not relevant to

1 the construction of the Agreement. Prior to August 2000, Dr. Lee was employed by a
2 separate Microsoft subsidiary and he was subject to a different non-compete provision that
3 expired by its terms, at the latest one year after he began employment with Microsoft
4 Corporation (Redmond) in August 2000, and under which Microsoft has not sought relief.
5 The Agreement, if enforceable regarding work in China, addresses subsequent specific
6 "projects."

7 9. The general activities Dr. Lee has engaged in for Microsoft since August 2000 that
8 assisted Microsoft's recruiting efforts in China are not a "project" within the meaning of
9 the Agreement. Due to public policy implications, any broader interpretation of "projects"
10 to include such activities would raise significant questions about the enforceability of this
11 portion of the Agreement. The reputation Dr. Lee has built among students in China and
12 his relationships with academicians in China are the result of his work and teachings both
13 before and during his employment at Microsoft, as well as his personal outreach efforts.
14 These relationships are not "peculiar to Microsoft" and are not the type of interests that
15 Washington courts have typically included when enforcing covenants not to compete.
16 *See, generally Perry v. Moran*, 109 Wn.2d 691, 702 (1987). Washington courts must
17 exercise caution before entering an order that would construe as proprietary or peculiar to
18 any U.S. multi national corporation relationships with foreign students, foreign
19 universities, or foreign public officials.

20 Now, therefore,

21 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that, pending trial of this matter (even if continued),
22 Dr. Lee and Google are hereby preliminarily enjoined as follows:

23 1. Dr. Lee is enjoined from accepting employment competitive with or engaging in
24 any activities competitive with any product, service or project (including actual or
25 demonstrably anticipated research or development) on which he worked or about which

1 he learned confidential or proprietary information or trade secrets while employed at
2 Microsoft, including but not limited to activities related to:

- 3 (a) computer search technologies, including but not limited to internet search,
4 desktop search, or mobile search;
- 5 (b) natural language processing or speech technologies; and
- 6 (c) participation in setting the budget or compensation levels and defining the
7 research and development to be undertaken at Google's planned research
8 and development facility in China.

8 2. Google is enjoined from employing Dr. Lee for or otherwise engaging him in any
9 activities competitive with any product, service or project (including actual or
10 demonstrably anticipated research or development) on which he worked or about which
11 he learned confidential, proprietary or trade secrets while employed at Microsoft,
12 including activities related to:

- 12 (a) computer search technologies, including but not limited to internet search,
13 desktop search, or mobile search;
- 14 (b) natural language processing or speech technologies;
- 15 (c) participation in setting the budget or compensation levels and defining the
16 research and development to be undertaken at Google's planned research
17 and development facility in China.

18 3. Dr. Lee and Google, or any person or entity acting in concert with either of them,
19 are enjoined from disclosing or misappropriating for their own use or benefit, any trade
20 secrets or other confidential or proprietary information of Microsoft obtained in
21 connection with Dr. Lee's work for Microsoft. "Confidential or proprietary information
22 or trade secrets" means all data and information in whatever form, tangible or intangible,
23 that is not generally known to the public and that relates to the business, technology,
24 practices, products, marketing, sales, services, finances, or legal affairs of Microsoft,
25 including without limitation: information about actual or prospective customers, suppliers
and business partners; business, sales, marketing, compensation, recruiting, technical,
financial and legal plans, proposals and projections; concepts, techniques, processes,

1 methods, systems, designs, programs, code, formulas, research, experimental work and
2 work in progress.

3 4. Dr. Lee is enjoined from soliciting, encouraging, or attempting to induce
4 employees of Microsoft or its subsidiaries to terminate their employment to work for any
5 other entity, including Google.

6 5. The parties are enjoined from destroying any documents or files of any kind,
7 whether in written or electronic form, that relate in any way to Microsoft and Google's
8 employment of Dr. Lee.

9 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Microsoft shall maintain the current
10 injunction bond in the amount of \$1,000,000.00 for the payment of Google and Dr. Lee's
11 costs and damages that may be incurred in the event they are found to be wrongfully
12 enjoined or restrained by this Order.

13 The TRO is superseded by this Preliminary Injunction. Defendants' motion to
14 dissolve the TRO is moot.

15 DONE IN OPEN COURT this 13th day of September, 2005

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19 Judge Steven González
20 King County Superior Court Judge
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